

soil and plenty of moisture." (Popenoe.)

*Sambucus nigra* (Caprifoliaceae), 48839. Elderberry. From Wiesbaden, Germany. Seeds presented by Mr. Hugo Mulertt. "Last year I found growing in an abandoned quarry in the Taunus Mountains, here near the Rhine, a young elderbush (*Sambucus*), apparently bearing for the first time. The fruits instead of being black were greenish golden in color and semitransparent when ripe; the individual berries were about three or four times as large as those of common *Sambucus nigra* and very sweet and spicy. It was used in cooking and found excellent and quite distinct in taste. The fact, too, that its juice does not stain or discolor table linen is of no little importance. I have propagated it from seeds and cuttings successfully. The bush bore  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fruit last year; this year I gathered 21 pounds from it." (Mulertt.)

#### Notes on Behavior of Previous Introductions.

The following letter from Mr. Charles T. Simpson, Little River, Fla., was received July 19, 1919.

"While at Mr. Deering's place at Buena Vista, I saw the 'governor plum,' *Flacourtia ramontchi* (S. P. I. No. 27929), a member of the Bixaceae. It is a strong-growing plant with attractive appearance, and several specimens were loaded with globular berries which are dark red (when fully ripe almost black). These vary from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in diameter and contain a half dozen moderate-sized seeds in a firm pulp which is very good. For eating out of hand they are fine, and probably could be made into jelly or sauce, for they have a pleasantly subacid flavor peculiarly their own. The only drawback is that the plant is dioecious. I have one fine plant that is about 15 feet high and, although it never had any fertilizer, it is growing at an astonishing rate."